

## Arafat thanks U.N. chief

GENEVA (R) — Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat thanked U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Sunday for his efforts on behalf of his fellow Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories. "I wanted to thank him very much for what he is doing for our people," the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman said after a two-hour meeting with Perez de Cuellar, who sent an envoy to the region after an upsurge of violence in May. Arafat paid an unannounced visit to Geneva to meet Perez de Cuellar who received a preliminary report from his envoy, Jean-Claude Alme, last Wednesday. The PLO leader said he had discussed with Perez de Cuellar ways of protecting inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from Israeli forces. He said Alme's report would be discussed by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Both Arafat and Perez de Cuellar, who spoke to reporters later, renewed earlier calls for a Middle East peace conference. "The PLO has always insisted on the need for convening such a meeting," Arafat said. In his report, Alme urged Israel to consider grievances of Palestinians in the occupied territories who complained their human rights were being violated. Perez de Cuellar said Wednesday Alme had conveyed Palestinian complaints to Israeli government officials.

Volume 15 Number 4434

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times سيدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الرأي)

AMMAN MONDAY, JULY 9, 1990, DHUL HILJEH 17, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Libyan envoy in Syria with message

DAMASCUS (R) — Colonel Mustafa Al Kharoubi, chief of staff of Libya's armed forces, arrived in Damascus on Sunday with a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Libyan officials said. They told Reuters the message dealt with latest Arab developments but gave no further details. Kharoubi, who is a member of Libya's Revolutionary Council, was welcomed at the airport by Major-General Hekmat Shehabi chief of staff of Syria's armed forces. The Libyan envoy has visited Egypt and Jordan will deliver similar messages in Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

## Spain's largest nuclear plant shut down

TARRAGONA, Spain (R) — Spain's largest and newest nuclear power plant was shut down Sunday after engineers detected a leak of radioactive steam from its cooling system, a regional government spokesman said. Regional authorities declared a state of alert at the Vandelllos II plant, but said the leak had not spilled outside and the heavily-populated Tarragona area on Spain's Mediterranean coast was not at risk. "There is no risk of radiation..." Vandelllos Mayor Carles Barcelo was quoted as saying by the Europa Press news service. "My children are out playing on the beach."

## Soviets 'urge PLO to stop raids'

SHARJAH (AP) — The Soviet Union has urged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to bring commando operations against Israel to a halt, the newspaper Al Khaleej reported Sunday. Quoting an unnamed Arab diplomat, the Sharjah daily said Moscow advised the PLO in a message last week to "stop commando operations which may increase the current tension." The message asked the PLO to adopt "a rational stand."

## U.S., Greece sign new bases pact

ATHENS (R) — The United States and Greece signed a new military bases agreement Sunday and Washington threw in 62 warplanes and four naval destroyers to sweeten the deal. Greece's conservative government, in power for the first time since 1981, took just three months to hammer out the pact which sharply reduces the number of U.S. military personnel and bases in Greece.

## Kosovo opposition calls for strike

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (R) — Opposition leaders in rebel Kosovo province Sunday urged ethnic Albanians to strike in protest against Serbian rule, but the Yugoslav republic warned it would sack workers who heeded the call. The Democratic Forum, comprising Kosovo's main Albanian opposition groups, issued a statement calling for the province's Albanian majority to stop work from nine to 10 a.m. daily. Serbia dissolved Kosovo's parliament and government on Thursday and purged the Albanian-language media after rebel deputies declared the province independent from Serbia. On Sunday Serbian officials said they would take severe measures to break the strike. "Any one going on strike will be fired on the spot and their paycheck will be withheld," Dragan Nikolic, a member of the Serbian government, told reporters.

## Mandela optimistic about talks soon with Pretoria

KAMPALA (R) — Nelson Mandela said Sunday he was confident the African National Congress (ANC) would make progress in talks with the white-led South African government next week. "We have an optimistic view, especially after the success of our first talks," the ANC vice-president told a news conference in Entebbe at the end of a four-day visit to Uganda.

## Israeli policeman stabbed in Arab Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An assailant ambushed and stabbed an Israeli policeman in the back Sunday as he patrolled in the old Walled City near a church marking the legendary burial place of Jesus.

The officer was in moderate condition at Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital with a punctured lung after undergoing surgery to remove the knife, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Police shut the city's stone-walled gates after the 1100 a.m. (0900 GMT) attack for an hour and detained dozens of Palestinians in the area for questioning.

The assault came on a day designated by Palestinian underground leaders in a leaflet for "distinguished escalation" as part of the 31-month uprising.

Police Minister Roni Milo of the right-wing Likud bloc rushed to the scene from the weekly cabinet session and vowed police would use tougher measures to prevent further attacks.

"We see this attack in a very grave light," Milo said. "There are new methods of action that will be carried out as soon as

possible," he added, without elaborating.

Surrounded by a dozen heavily armed police, Milo said Jerusalem remained a relatively safe city by international standards.

Arabs said the spate of recent attacks reflected continuing tension of the uprising rather than a sudden escalation.

"We are used to it," said a Palestinian cafe manager who asked not to be identified.

Police and witnesses said the policeman, who routinely works in Jerusalem's Old City, was ambushed by a youth with black curly hair, wearing blue jeans and yellow shirt outside the Holy Sepulcher Church in the Christian quarter.

The vicinity of the Holy Sepulcher has been a source of Arab-Jewish tensions in the wake of a settlement established by a group of armed Israelis in a nearby building in April.

The supreme court later ordered most settlers evicted after strong protests from the United States, but allowed about 20 to remain pending resolution of a tenancy dispute in the building.

Rome (Agencies) — Andreas Breitner scored a penalty with six minutes remaining to lift West Germany to a 1-0 victory over defending champion Argentina Sunday in the World Cup final.

Argentina finished the match with nine men.

Substitute Pedro Mazon was sent off by Mexican referee Edgardo Cedeo for a crude challenge on West German striker Joergen Klinsmann in the 65th minute.

Striker Gustave Dezotti also was sent off for a foul on Juergen Kohler with two minutes remaining.

No player had previously been sent off in a



The West German team

## W. Germans win the cup

ROME (Agencies) — Andreas Breitner scored a penalty with six minutes remaining to lift West Germany to a 1-0 victory over defending champion Argentina Sunday in the World Cup final.

Argentina finished the match with nine men. Substitute Pedro Mazon was sent off by Mexican referee Edgardo Cedeo for a crude challenge on West German striker Joergen Klinsmann in the 65th minute.

Striker Gustave Dezotti also was sent off for a foul on Juergen Kohler with two minutes remaining.

No player had previously been sent off in a

### World Cup final.

West Germany dominated the match for long periods, but found it difficult to break down the rugged Argentine defence.

The penalty was awarded when defender Roberto Sensini fouled striker Rudi Voeller in the penalty area.

Breitner coolly hit the penalty past goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea.

West German coach Franz Beckenbauer became the first man to captain and coach a team to victory in the World Cup final. He captained West Germany to victory in 1974.

## Hostage release details 'being worked out'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Iran has decided to use its influence with kidnappers to free one of 16 Western hostages they hold, and a scenario for the release is being worked out, a source close to the fundamentalist Hizbollah said Sunday.

"The decision was taken in Tehran to release the hostage. The details on where, when and how are now under consideration in Lebanon," the source told the AP.

The source would not speculate on who would be released, or answer any other questions. "This is it for the moment. We have to wait for a communiqué (from the kidnappers)."

Sources quoted by Reuters also said Iran, a member of Hizbollah which is believed to be an umbrella group for hostage-takers, was making final arrangements with kidnappers.

"The Iranians have informed the kidnappers about their desire to see one of the hostages free but have not indicated the name or the final date yet," one source told Reuters.

A pro-Syrian militia source said Brian Keenan, who has dual British and Irish nationality, would go free following intensive contacts between the Irish government and Iran and Syria.

The Iranian news agency

## Velayati to visit Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati will visit Cairo soon

and diplomatic relations between Iran and Egypt which have been severed in 1979 will improve, a newspaper reported Sunday.

"Iran showed goodwill towards the United States by helping free two of its hostages two months ago. Now it wants to extend its hands to the Europeans," one said.

After the quake, Iranian Foreign Ministry official Hussein Mousavian said Tehran would exert efforts to release a Western hostage "even if the West did not show goodwill."

Syria, with 40,000 troops deployed over two-thirds of Lebanon, usually lies in hostage releases.

"We heard reports that it could be Brian Keenan but we haven't been informed officially about the name of the hostage or where and when he would be set free," said a Syrian major.

"Usually the captors send a statement announcing details of the release and ask us to collect him and hand him over to his government... but this hasn't happened yet."

Baker said in the same interview show that Washington was not ready to provide any direct financial aid, but would continue to give technical economic aid such as advice on how to move towards a market economy.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said his country shares U.S. reluctance to give Moscow money.

"We don't believe they have the economic reforms in place that would justify putting huge Western dollars in their pockets," said Hurd.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who went to Rome to watch his country's team play in the finals of the World Cup, has taken the lead in pushing aid to the Soviets.

Gorbachev recently sent Bush a communiqué it is believed to repeat the appeal for aid he made in a letter to Thatcher.

The U.S. of West Germany and the U.S. advocate aid worth \$15 billion to bolster reforms and help Moscow meet payments to foreign firms.

The Soviet Union traditionally has been punctual in meeting payments. But recent delays have started to erode confidence among foreign investors in Soviet economic performance.

## U.N. chief pursues Sahara mediation

GENEVA (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has cancelled plans to attend an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa to continue efforts to resolve the Western Sahara conflict. "I have had to cancel my trip to Addis Ababa because I have to settle an African problem here," he told reporters Sunday. The United Nations chief, who was due to leave for Addis Ababa Sunday, was still trying to convince Morocco to hold direct talks on the future of the disputed Western Sahara, annexed by Morocco in 1976. Diplomats have said that prospects of Moroccan and Polisario officials talking to each other under U.N. mediation looked dim. But Perez de Cuellar, who has produced a plan to end the 15-year desert war, said Sunday he was confident he could persuade Morocco to budge on the issue after receiving Moroccan and Polisario representatives separately. There has only been one meeting between Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas, fighting for independence of the Western Sahara. King Hassan received Polisario officials in Marrakesh, Morocco, in January 1989. But he refused further talks despite repeated calls from the Polisario.

Volume 15 Number 4434

AMMAN MONDAY, JULY 9, 1990, DHUL HILJEH 17, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Badran to visit Syria this month

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran will visit Syria later this month to co-chair the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meeting with his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Al Zoubi.

Badran's visit to Syria will be the first since he took over as prime minister last year, and his meeting with Zoubi as co-chairman of the joint committee will be the second since January this year.

The joint committee's January

meeting here decided on several steps to be taken by the two countries in promoting cooperation in agriculture, transport, electricity, trade, industry, irrigation and tourism.

A cabinet meeting here Saturday evening formed a Jordanian delegation to go to Damascus to prepare for the higher committee meeting. The delegation, to be headed by Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Fariz, comprises senior officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Central Bank of Jordan.

## Jordan, S. Arabia and Iraq discuss oil pipeline

AMMAN (R) — Officials from Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia have had their first round of talks on a joint multi-million dollar oil pipeline, an official said Sunday.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources told Reuters the meeting, held in the Saudi city of Dhahran last week, focused on a plan to pump Iraqi oil to Jordan by pipeline through Saudi Arabia.

"Procedures regarding linking... the Iraqi pipeline that runs through Saudi Arabia with the (Saudi-Iraq) Tapline to carry Iraqi crude oil to Jordan were discussed," he said.

He said the meeting had asked Saudi Arabia's national oil company Saudi Aramco to prepare a technical report with a preliminary evaluation of the project.

The report would be assessed during the second round of talks in early August when officials would agree on a work timetable.

The spokesman gave no further details but government sources

have said the project would cost around \$5 million and would save Jordan \$40 million a year it spends on importing Iraqi oil by road tanker.

They said the project would link Iraq's pipeline to the Saudi port of Yanbu with the Saudi Tapline, which feeds Jordan's only oil refinery at Zarqa.

Jordan gets 80 per cent of its oil from Iraq and the rest from Saudi Arabia via Tapline.

Amman imports 18 million barrels of Iraqi oil annually, most as barter trade or as repayment of Iraq's estimated \$400 million debt to Jordan.

Jordan uses 60,000 barrels of oil daily but produces only 400 to 500 barrels a day. Several foreign companies are exploring for oil.

In 1989, Jordan paid around \$600 million on oil imports.

The pipeline link was first proposed in the mid-1980's but Iraq shelved the project because of its war with Iran.

## House needs royal decree to discuss Audit Bureau chief

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Council for the Interpretation of the Constitution held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and discussed the issue of referring Audit Bureau Chief Hashem Al Dabas to pension.

In light of its interpretation of paragraphs one and two of Article 82 of the Constitution, the council ruled that the Lower House of Parliament cannot discuss this issue in its current session by virtue of the House's agenda.

Accordingly, the council decided that the issue of referring the Audit Bureau chief to pension can be added to the agenda of the House's extraordinary session by a royal decree.

## Reformers in control in Albania, but refugees wait

BONN (R) — The sacking of Albania's interior minister and top party members, after a week in which thousands of refugees stormed embassies demanding to leave the Stalinist state, shows reformers are in control, political analysts said Sunday.

"It is quite clear the liberals are marching forward," one analyst said.

Rugas is accompanying Mubarak on his present trip to Yemen. He did not say when Egypt extended the invitation to Velayati and gave no further details.

Iran severed diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 to protest its peace treaty with Israel signed in March of that year.

But the two countries maintained interest sections attached to third country embassies until May 1987 when Egypt expelled two Iranian diplomats attached to the Swiss embassy in Cairo and withdrew its lone official at the French embassy in Tehran.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said his country shares U.S. reluctance to give Moscow money.

"We don't believe they have the economic reforms in place that would justify putting huge Western dollars in their pockets," said Hurd.

Gorbachev recently sent Bush a communiqué it is believed to repeat the appeal for aid he made in a letter to Thatcher.

The U.S. of West Germany and the U.S. advocate aid worth \$15 billion to bolster reforms and help Moscow meet payments to foreign firms.

The Soviet Union traditionally has been punctual in meeting payments. But recent delays have started to erode confidence among foreign investors in Soviet economic performance.

"We want to send out a signal that this (Gorbachev) leadership is valued and valuable," said Mulroney.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said in the same interview that Washington was not ready to provide any direct financial aid, but would continue to give technical economic aid such as advice on how to move towards a market economy.

&lt;p

## Israelis bomb Hizbullah posts

NABATIYEH, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes attacked posts of the pro-Iranian Hizbullah in South Lebanon Sunday, their third air strike in three days, security sources said.

They said six jets slammed air-to-surface missiles into Hizbullah positions in the villages of Jarjouh and 'Ain Bouswar, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, at 1 p.m. (1000 GMT).

Initial casualty reports said at least four people were wounded in the five-minute raid. A two-storey house in 'Ain Bouswar took a direct hit and was completely destroyed.

"Smoke is billowing over the bombed area and Hizbullah ambulances are rushing to evacuate casualties," a witness said. "Israeli planes are still flying over the villages."

A chain of loud explosions echoed across the area after the lighting raid.

There was no immediate word on casualties. Jarjouh and 'Ain Bouswar are 3.5 to 5 kilometres north of Israel's self-designed "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Hizbullah has long been engaged in guerrilla attacks against Israeli troops and allied Lebanese militiamen in the enclave.

The "security zone's" population is predominantly Shi'ite. Israel carved out the buffer in 1985, ostensibly to guard against cross-border raids.

Israeli jets Friday attacked bases of Palestinian guerrillas in north and east Lebanon. Eight fighters were wounded.

The targets were positions of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. None were wounded.

## Palestinian group, Sidon militia clash

SIDON (AP) — Palestinian fundamentalists fought an eight-hour street battle with Lebanese militiamen of the Nasserite Popular Organisation. Police said Sunday two people were killed and 21 wounded.

They said the clashes between the Ansarullah, a newly founded Palestinian faction, and the Nasserites were halted by informal ceasefire at 1 a.m. (2230 GMT) Sunday.

Ansarullah (God's partisans) comprises fighters from the Palestinian refugee camp of 'Ain Al Hilweh, on the outskirts of this southern port city. Ansarullah is allied with Hamas, the Palestinian resistance group based in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

The Nasserites, led by Mustafa Saad, an engineer, are dominant militia in Sidon. They maintain close ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), whose efforts to find peace with Israel have been openly criticised by Hamas.

A police spokesman in Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, said automatic rifles, rocket-propelled grenades and mortars were deployed in the overnight battle.

It started when a Nasserite checkpoint near 'Ain Al Hilweh's northern entrance prevented five armed members of Ansarullah from entering the city, the police said.

"The Ansarullahis opened fire and the militiamen responded in kind and each side sent reinforcements to the areas," said the spokesman.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 73111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:40 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children's programmes  
15:50 ..... News summary  
15:55 ..... Local programme  
15:55 ..... Programmes review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:45 ..... Programmes review  
21:45 ..... Local programmes  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

#### PROGRAMME TWO

15:10 ..... Documentary  
15:40 ..... News in French  
15:15 ..... Weekly Sport magazine  
15:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
15:45 ..... Varieties  
20:00 ..... Perfect Strangers  
21:45 ..... Murder She Wrote  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Tales from Hollywood Hills

#### PRAYER TIMES

Fajr ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr ..... 'Asr ..... Maghrib ..... Isha .....  
10:50 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr ..... 'Asr ..... Maghrib ..... Isha .....  
12:41 ..... Dhuhr ..... 'Asr ..... Maghrib ..... Isha .....  
16:21 ..... 'Asr ..... Maghrib ..... Isha .....  
19:49 ..... Maghrib ..... Isha .....  
21:23 ..... Isha .....  
Min/max temp:  
Autumn ..... 21/14  
Aqaba ..... 26/41  
Desert ..... 23/39  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/41

#### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swieqha  
Tel: 810740

## Iraq to legalise political parties

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has drawn up a draft of a more liberal constitution that would allow political parties other than the dominant Baath to emerge and give greater freedom to the press, officials said Sunday.

They said they expected the revival of the National Democratic Party (NDP) and the Istiqlal (Independence) Party, one-time allies of the ruling Baath Party but banned 30 years ago.

The new constitution was prepared by the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) led by President Saddam Hussein and by Baath Party leaders.

Apart from the Baath, the only legal parties are two small Kurdish parties — pro-government faction of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) and the Revolutionary Kurdish Party (RKP).

Baghdad offered an amnesty earlier this year to members of rebel groups seeking more autonomy for the country's three million Kurds, including the mainstream DPK and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. But leaders of the two parties did not take up the offer.

Another banned group is the Communist Party which joined the Baath Party, the NDP and Istiqlal in setting up a republic in 1958 but turned against the Baath in the early 1970s.

The draft constitution will be discussed by ministers and parliament and be published in the press before ratification by the RCC, the officials said.

Parliament Speaker Saadi Mahdi Saleh told reporters earlier this year that the new constitution will give greater press freedom.

Iraq has three state-run Arabic newspapers and an English daily along with one private daily representing the Kurdish minority.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Somalia: Stadium deaths were accident

NAIROBI (R) — Deaths at a football stadium in the Somaliland capital Mogadishu, when bodyguards of President Mohammad Siad Barre opened fire to quell a disturbance, were a chance accident, a Somaliland government minister said. Witnesses said dozens of people were killed when the presidential guards fired into the crowd Friday. Labour, Sports and Social Affairs Minister Abdi Warsameh Isaaq said Saturday: "Accidents and incidents happen by chance in all stadiums of the world, as did that of yesterday, the cause of which the ministry had already explained."

A statement from the Medina police hospital in Mogadishu said seven people were killed and 18 injured in the incident, while a government statement on Mogadishu Radio said three people died after a disturbance caused by overcrowding in the stadium. The radio said security forces fired into the air. Diplomats in Mogadishu, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said spectators had booed the president after he made a short speech launching a local football tournament. The bodyguards opened fire, apparently believing there was a threat to Siad Barre.

### Ben Bella supporters stage hunger strike

ALGIERS (R) — Five sympathisers of former President Ahmad Ben Bella have been on hunger strike for a week in Algiers harbour in protest against a ban on their newspaper. The newspaper, Tribune d'Octobre, is printed in France as the mouthpiece of the Movement for Democracy in Algeria (MDA), a political party led by Ben Bella who lives in exile. The hunger strikers are protesting against the seizure of the paper on arrival in Algeria, an MDA spokesman said Saturday. He said the latest issue was seized in Algiers harbour last week, along with other documents being carried in by an MDA activist. Ben Bella has lived in Switzerland since he was released from custody by President Chadli Benjedid in 1980. His supporters have been campaigning in recent weeks in preparation for his return at a country which is abandoning one-party rule.

The article accused Hamas of trying to "break away from the rules and regulations of the (Palestinian) house."

Hamas has been challenging the pro-PLO underground command of the uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The commentary said such attempts by Hamas "will only serve the intrigues of the Zionist enemies and their American masters to strike at the Arab Nation as a whole and not just Palestine."

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot and winds will be light and variable becoming at times northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

WEATHER

Min/max temp:

Autumn ..... 21/14

Aqaba ..... 26/41

Desert ..... 23/39

Jordan Valley ..... 23/41

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111

Civil Defence Immediate

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Ann ..... 642816

Akileh Maternity, J. Ann ..... 642412

Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362

HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Queen Alia International Airport Tel: (06) 33200-5

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel: (06) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.

## U.S. seen dropping its rejection of role for Najibullah

ISLAMABAD (AP) — The United States now is willing to consider a role for President Najibullah of Afghanistan in a settlement to end his nation's bloody conflict, according to diplomatic sources.

Americans have been frustrated by bickering that has sapped the resistance of its political and military cohesion, and diplomatic formulas recently drafted by Washington could provide the superpowers with a face-saving exit from the decade-old conflict between rebels and the Soviet-backed government, the sources said.

"He can stay and sign the checks. He can call himself by whatever title he wishes. He can run in an election and if he wins he can return to power," said the diplomat.

"He just can't have the advantages of incumbency — control of the military, the police and the media — before or during an election, because he would probably cheat."

Leaders with the rebels' beleaguered government-in-exile acknowledged they have been told of Washington's proposals. If Najibullah must be included in a settlement, they said, he should be part of the council.

"If Najib stays as president — if only title — then symbolically and psychologically he has won," said one guerrilla leader, also speaking on condition of anonymity. "But if the Soviets and the Americans come to an agreement, then it's settled."

When the last Soviet soldiers left Afghanistan in February 1989 after nine years of direct involvement, Western leaders confidently predicted that the government they left behind would quickly fall and the resistance would take command. Their predictions proved wrong.

Neither side made any significant military victory. Government troops control the cities and the guerrillas hold the countryside.

With dramatic changes sweeping Eastern Europe and different political agendas, Washington and Moscow are eager to find a solution to a war that has cost them billions of dollars, claimed more than 1.5 million lives and left Afghanistan in ruins, economically and physically.

"We believe we have come a long way since last fall when it was obvious there would be no quick military solution by either side," said a senior U.S. official, also speaking on condition of anonymity.

"We believe the Soviets are seriously interested in reaching a

one Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, referring to Najibullah.

"He can stay and sign the checks. He can call himself by whatever title he wishes. He can run in an election and if he wins he can return to power," said the diplomat.

"He just can't have the advantages of incumbency — control of the military, the police and the media — before or during an election, because he would probably cheat."

Leaders with the rebels' beleaguered government-in-exile acknowledged they have been told of Washington's proposals. If Najibullah must be included in a settlement, they said, he should be part of the council.

"If Najib stays as president — if only title — then symbolically and psychologically he has won," said one guerrilla leader, also speaking on condition of anonymity. "But if the Soviets and the Americans come to an agreement, then it's settled."

When the last Soviet soldiers left Afghanistan in February 1989 after nine years of direct involvement, Western leaders confidently predicted that the government they left behind would quickly fall and the resistance would take command. Their predictions proved wrong.

Neither side made any significant military victory. Government troops control the cities and the guerrillas hold the countryside.

With dramatic changes sweeping Eastern Europe and different political agendas, Washington and Moscow are eager to find a solution to a war that has cost them billions of dollars, claimed more than 1.5 million lives and left Afghanistan in ruins, economically and physically.

"We believe we have come a long way since last fall when it was obvious there would be no quick military solution by either side," said a senior U.S. official, also speaking on condition of anonymity.

"We believe the Soviets are seriously interested in reaching a

one Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, referring to Najibullah.

"He can stay and sign the checks. He can call himself by whatever title he wishes. He can run in an election and if he wins he can return to power," said the diplomat.

"He just can't have the advantages of incumbency — control of the military, the police and the media — before or during an election, because he would probably cheat."

Leaders with the rebels' beleaguered government-in-exile acknowledged they have been told of Washington's proposals. If Najibullah must be included in a settlement, they said, he should be part of the council.

"If Najib stays as president — if only title — then symbolically and psychologically he has won," said one guerrilla leader, also speaking on condition of anonymity. "But if the Soviets and the Americans come to an agreement, then it's settled."

When the last Soviet soldiers left Afghanistan in February 1989 after nine years of direct involvement, Western leaders confidently predicted that the government they left behind would quickly fall and the resistance would take command. Their predictions proved wrong.

Neither side made any significant military victory. Government troops control the cities and the guerrillas hold the countryside.

With dramatic changes sweeping Eastern Europe and different political agendas, Washington and Moscow are eager to find a solution to a war that has cost them billions of dollars, claimed more than 1.5 million lives and left Afghanistan in ruins, economically and physically.

"We believe we have come a long way since last fall when it was obvious there would be no quick military solution by either side," said a senior U.S. official, also speaking on condition of anonymity.

"We believe the Soviets are seriously interested in reaching a

one Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, referring to Najibullah.

"He can stay and sign the checks. He can call himself by whatever title he wishes. He can run in an election and if he wins he can return to power," said the diplomat.

"He just can't have the advantages of incumbency — control of the military, the police and the media — before or during an election, because he would probably cheat."

Leaders with the rebels' beleaguered government-in-exile acknowledged they have been told of Washington's proposals. If Najibullah must be included in a settlement, they said, he should be part of the council.

"If Najib stays as president — if only title — then symbolically and psychologically he has won," said one guerrilla leader, also speaking on condition of anonymity. "But if the Soviets and the Americans come to an agreement, then it's settled."

When the last Soviet soldiers left Afghanistan in February 1989 after nine years of direct involvement, Western leaders confidently predicted that the government they left behind would quickly fall and the resistance would take command. Their predictions proved wrong.

Neither side made any significant military victory. Government troops control the cities and the guerrillas hold the countryside.

With dramatic changes sweeping Eastern Europe and different political agendas, Washington and Moscow are eager to find a solution to a war that has cost them billions of dollars, claimed more than 1.5 million lives and left Afghanistan in ruins, economically and physically.

"We believe we have come a long way since last fall when it was obvious there would be no quick military solution by either side," said a senior U.S. official, also speaking on condition of anonymity.

"We believe the Soviets are seriously interested in reaching a

one Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, referring to Najibullah.

"He can stay and sign the checks. He can call himself by whatever title he wishes. He can run in an election and if he wins he can return to power," said the diplomat.

"He just can't have the advantages of incumbency — control of the military, the police and the media — before or during an election, because he would probably cheat."

Leaders with the rebels' beleaguered government-in-exile acknowledged they have been told of Washington's proposals. If Najibullah must be included in a settlement, they said, he should be part of the council.

"If Najib stays as president — if only title — then symbolically and psychologically he has won," said one guerrilla leader, also speaking on condition of anonymity. "But

## Jerash Festival

of Culture & Arts July 11 - July 27, 1990

| DAY AND DATE        | TIME         | THE SOUTH THEATRE   | PRICE JD | TIME        | THE FORUM                | TIME        | ARTEMIS STEPS         | PRICE JD     |                                   |       |
|---------------------|--------------|---|----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| WEDNESDAY 11/7/1990 | 8:30 - 11:00 | Nabeel Sha'el   | 6.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Children Play/Ministry of Culture | 1.000 |
| THURSDAY 12/7/1990  | 8:30 - 11:00 | Nabeel Sha'el   | 6.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Children Play/Ministry of Culture | 1.000 |
| FRIDAY 13/7/1990    | 8:30 - 10:30 | Mevlevi Soma Group/ Turkey                                | 2.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Children Play/Ministry of Culture | 1.000 |
| SATURDAY 14/7/1990  | 8:30 - 10:30 | Mevlevi Soma Group/ Turkey                                | 2.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| SUNDAY 15/7/1990    | 7:30 - 9:00  | Mevlevi Soma Group/ Turkey                                | 2.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| MONDAY 16/7/1990    | 9:30 - 11:00 | Azerbaijan State Ballet                                   | 4.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| TUESDAY 17/7/1990   | 7:30 - 9:00  | Al-Yamouk group for Arabic music                          | 2.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| WEDNESDAY 18/7/1990 | 9:30 - 11:00 | Azerbaijan State Ballet                                   | 4.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Folklore/Yugoslavia   | 7:30 - 11:00 | Gary Burton Jazz Quintet/USA      | 3.000 |
| THURSDAY 19/7/1990  | 8:30 - 11:00 | Amr Dib   | 6.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 11:00 | Gary Burton Jazz Quintet/USA      | 3.000 |
| FRIDAY 20/7/1990    | 8:30 - 11:00 | Amr Dib   | 6.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| SATURDAY 21/7/1990  | 7:30 - 9:00  | Jordan National Folklore Troupe                           | 1.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| SUNDAY 22/7/1990    | 9:30 - 11:00 | Al-Fuhaa Singing Troupe                                   | 2.500    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Yemen Folklore Troupe | 7:30 - 11:00 | Quarante/France                   | 3.000 |
| MONDAY 23/7/1990    | 8:30 - 10:30 | Al-Faqr Al-Kathib/Play University of Science & Technology | 2.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| TUESDAY 24/7/1990   | 7:30 - 9:00  | Radio Jordan Orchestra                                    | 1.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Cinderella/Haya Arts Centre       | 1.000 |
|                     | 9:30 - 11:00 | Al-Faqr Al-Kathib/Play Univ. of Science and Technology    | 2.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Folklore/India        | 7:30 - 9:00  | Poets and Poetry                  | -     |
| WEDNESDAY 25/7/1990 | 8:30 - 10:00 | Al-Fuhaa Singing Troupe                                   | 2.500    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Cinderella/Haya Arts Centre       | 1.000 |
| THURSDAY 26/7/1990  | 8:30 - 11:00 | Cairo 80/Play "Egypt"                                     | 5.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 9:00  | Cinderella/Haya Arts Centre       | 1.000 |
| FRIDAY 27/7/1990    | 8:30 - 11:00 | Cairo 80/Play "Egypt"                                     | 5.000    | 6:00 - 7:00 | Jordan Armed Forces Band | 7:00 - 8:00 | Local Folk Troupe     | 7:30 - 10:00 | The Warsaw Accordion Quintet      | 3.000 |

### Jordanian death toll revised to four in Mecca stampede

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sunday released fresh information about the numbers of dead or missing among those who performed this year's annual pilgrimage to Mecca, casting yet a gloomier picture than first reported about the pilgrims last week.

Four and not two pilgrims from Jordan were among those killed in the stampede in a pedestrian tunnel near Mecca, said Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Faqir in a statement released by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra quoted the minister as saying that Kamal Ahmad from Mafraq, Moussa Fayyad Zoubi from Salt, Halilah Halim from Mafraq and Salimah Freih from Mafraq were among those who died in the tunnel in which at least 1,426 pilgrims were reported to have lost their lives.

The minister said in a telephone conversation from Mecca that the following pilgrims died of natural causes and diseases during the pilgrimage:

Kosni Naame from occupied Palestine, Ahmad Hussein Makhmoud Faith from Amman, Aziz Husein Abu Hilal from Gaza, Abdul Hamid Junaa from the ministry's official mission, Abdul Rahman Shihadeh from

### Households without TV sets to be exempted from paying fee

AMMAN (Petra) — Citizens who do not have television sets can apply to the Ministry of Finance for exemption from television fees which are currently charged on every electricity bill, according to a decision by the Cabinet.

A statement following an ordinary session said that household owners, who can prove through documents accredited by the mukhtar (headman of a village or city quarter) that they do not own a television set are exempted from paying the JD 1 monthly fee.

The minister reported two pilgrims missing and two others still being treated in Saudi hospitals.

Earlier, the Ministry of Awqaf said that only two Jordanian pilgrims died in the stampede and four others were injured.

An eye witness who performed the pilgrimage said in an article published by Al-Rai's Arabic daily Sunday that the presence of a great number of vehicles inside the tunnel and on the overhead bridge caused the confusion inside the tunnel.

Ziyad Abu Mahfouz, who is also a parliament member, said that large crowds gathered in the tunnel trying to find their way among the vehicles.

### Prices of milk, derivatives go up

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayoub Sunday passed a decision increasing the prices of fresh cow milk and its derivatives as of Monday (today). According to the decision, a kilogramme of fresh cow milk will be sold at 210 fils from the farm.

The ministry also increased the prices of pasteurised milk as of July 10.

The new prices included an increase of 80 fils per kilo of labanah made from fresh milk.

ils, while the 500-gramme packs

will be sold for 200 fils and the 250-gramme packs will be sold for 105 fils.

The ministry took another decision increasing the prices of yoghurt and labanah made from a mixture of powdered and fresh milk and those made from fresh milk only.

The new prices included an increase of 80 fils per kilo of labanah made from fresh milk.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-printed fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).

★ Exhibition entitled "Salute: the French city of art" at the French Cultural Centre.

#### FILM

★ French film entitled "Escalier C" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

### Greater Amman development reviewed

AMMAN (Petra) — A comprehensive plan for developing the Greater Amman region from now until the year 2005 was reviewed at a meeting held Sunday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Muamar Badran.

Present at the meeting was Amman Mayor Ali Suheimat and members of a higher steering committee entrusted with carrying out the project.

Addressing the meeting, Suheimat presented a general outline of the plan and studies conducted in this respect. A representative of Dar Al Handasa, a local consultancy firm, gave details of the plan which is to be implemented by his firm in cooperation with Amman Municipality's team of engineers.

The presentations were followed by a detailed discussion and agreement was reached on holding another committee meeting in the coming week to pursue debate of the ambitious plan.

Directors of municipality's different departments attended the meeting.



Minister of Education Mohammad Hamdan (right) Sunday briefs British Council representative in (Petra photo)

### Jordan, Britain discuss cooperation in education

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's educational plans were reviewed here Sunday by Education Minister Mohammad Hamdan at separate meetings with the British Council representative in Amman and a delegation representing Georgetown University in the United States.

British Council representative in Jordan Sir Richard Francis was briefed on the ministry's projects in education and discussed with Hamdan means of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Hamdan spoke in detail about the educational development process in Jordan and government plans in cooperation with community colleges and universities to find proper solutions for the huge number of unemployed graduates.

Hamdan said that the government is linking society's needs to education, especially to vocational training, in a bid to solve the unemployment issue.

Senior Ministry of Education officials were present at the meeting.

### End to midday meal does not mean cut in service — UNRWA

By P.V. Viyekamand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Moves by a United Nations agency to terminate its midday meal operations in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan do not imply any reduction of services nor cutdown in the volume of food distribution, according to Jordanian and UNRWA officials.

The decision to close down the supplementary feeding services of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees as of Jan. 1, 1991 was prompted by the finding of a joint UNRWA-World Health Organisation (WHO) survey that the "appropriate type" of food was not being offered.

The clinic is a joint project by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCs) and the Italian Red Cross Society. It has been opened to offer services on Sundays and Fridays, weekly as a first step, according to JNRCs President Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura.

Dr. Abu Qoura told the Jordan Times that the prefabricated four room clinic, which cost more than JD 50,000 at current prices, was a gift from the Italian Red Cross Society.

The head of the Italian Red Cross Society, women branch, Maria Pia Fanfani presented the gift to the JNRCs which supplied medical equipment, medicines, a pharmacy as well as an ambulance to cater for the medical needs of vacationers at the national park, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

He said that the clinic, which will also be opened for the public service on official holidays, is managed by a physician, nurses and other attendants.

The medical services could be expanded and facilities increased should the need arise in the future, Abu Qoura said.

Dr. Abu Qoura and the Italian

charge d'affaires in Jordan attended the inauguration ceremony along with a group of local officials and JNRCs staff.

The UNRWA decision, ratified by the decision-making body of the agency in Vienna last month, is also applicable to Syria.

UNRWA figures indicate that a total of \$14 million — mostly in the form of cash and in-kind assistance from the European Community (EC) — is being spent on the agency's "nutritional and supplementary feeding" programme administered through 92 centres in its area of operations — the occupied territories, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The midday meal service accounts for \$5.6 million of the total and the agency expects an undetermined amount of savings from the switch.

According to the U.N. agency, children in the camps were given sandwiches for five days a week, and a "hot meal" once a week, under the midday feeding programme.

Only this part of UNRWA's "nutrition and supplementary programme" will be affected, and supply of milk to expecting mothers and children under three will continue in addition to ration distribution to "special hardship" cases and tuberculosis patients. An emergency feeding programme introduced by the agency in the occupied territories in the wake of the Palestinian uprising will remain unaffected.

UNRWA headquarters in Vienna, Austria, have explained that the switch is aimed at ensuring a "greater calorie and protein content than the midday meals" and reduction of "wasted food."

"No child who was regularly attending the supplementary feeding centres for the midday meal will be one calorie or one gramme of protein worse off for this change," UNRWA Health Director Robert Cook was quoted as saying.

Jordan Times  
Tel: 667171

### REQUIRED FOR EMPLOYMENT

First class Chinese restaurant requires a head chef with five years minimum experience in a similar post.

Please send your C.V. to  
P. O. Box 927361  
Amman - Jordan

**Tourism Marketing Workshop**  
The Private Services Development Project (PSDP) will be sponsoring a three day Tourism Marketing Workshop from 22-24 July 1990 at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel, featuring international experts from The World Trade Institute of New York. Special attention will be given to:

**MARKETING PLANS**  
**TOUR OPERATORS**  
**TRANSPORTATION SERVICES**  
**TRAVEL AGENCIES**  
**RESTAURANTS / CATERING**  
**HOTEL OPERATIONS**

Registration fee: JD. 60,000  
Duration: 3 Three Days (Lunches Provided)  
For Information Concerning Registration Please Contact:  
Tel: 650545 Fax: 650545  
P.O.Box 830548 (Zamzam)

### WANTED

A leading Advertising Agency requires GRAPHIC DESIGNERS to work in its Creative Department.

Candidates should have minimum 5 years experience.

Full C.V. to be sent to  
P.O.Box 926976, Amman - Jordan

All applications will be dealt with strict confidence.



## Features

## Apartheid disappears in smoke from a barbecue

By Philippa Fletcher

JOHANNESBURG — "No mama, I don't believe you," the servants giggled when Mirah Nkosi told them she, also a black, was a guest in a white home.

Nkosi was strolling with her hostess, Jessie Jameson, when they met the off-duty maids chatting on a grassy verge in the prosperous whites-only Johannesburg suburb of Edenvale.

"Then apartheid is over," one exclaimed when Nkosi convinced them that not only were she and Jameson friends, but that the white woman had stayed in her own black township home.

After 40 years of race segregation, the South African government has at last sat down with the black African National Congress (ANC) to discuss ending apartheid.

But while President F.W. De Klerk has tea with ANC leader Nelson Mandela, ordinary South Africans rarely socialise across the racial divide.

The law restricting movement between black townships and white suburbs has been scrapped, but stubborn psychological barriers persist and blacks and whites rarely entertain one another at home.

Nkosi and Jameson belong to a Christian group called Koinonia trying to break down those barriers.

They and other Koinonia members recently met up at the home of a white couple, Reg and Maureen Jager, for a "braaiieis" or barbecue.

"Blacks from work used to help me out at home sometimes, but it was awkward when we sat

down to eat," said Reg Jager, whose wife belongs to Koinonia.

"But this is different," he added, glancing at black faces tucking into meat and salad around his garden table.

The visitors came from Tembisa, a dusty township 10

kilometres from Jager's home.

The black townships of South Africa are strange, unknown places for most whites. They are almost never visited and usually they are invisible from white cities. Whites know of them only through newspapers when there are outbreaks of anti-apartheid violence.

When Maureen went off to spend her first weekend in Tembisa with 60 other whites, her conservative husband refused to get involved. Her mother cried in fear for her safety and her nine-year-old son exclaimed: "gosh, mom, you've got courage."

But she returned home unscathed and struck by the warmth of the welcome she had received. She was also appalled by the conditions in which black people live in the areas allowed them under racial zoning laws. The tiny homes are overcrowded and commonly lack basic facilities such as electricity and bathrooms.

She invited her hosts, Peter and Genevieve Matsobane, back to Edenvale.

"I was a little bit dubious about how my husband and my children would react," said Maureen.

"But Reg handled the situation with great ease. I was surprised by how similar they were with their philosophical approach to life."

A few years ago, Jager, a pharmaceutical salesman, and

Matsobane, a plumber, would have been enemies.

Jager served for more than two years as an army conscript while Matsobane served in then-outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, a radical black organisation pledged to overthrow white rule.

Jager blames military service, compulsory for all white males, for hardening his attitude towards blacks.

Matsobane is not bitter about the past, although he said he was arrested and tortured by police.

"We must just forgive and forget. I think most blacks have done that," he said.

Jager was amazed to hear Matsobane say he now shares his admiration for reformist president De Klerk and would vote for him if he carries out his promise to give blacks the vote.

Matsobane and the other blacks seemed quite relaxed in the comparative luxury of Jager's house and garden. Their children played together happily by the swimming pool.

The blacks were struck by the quiet of Edenvale compared with Tembisa, where 16 people often cram into a four-roomed house and privacy is virtually unknown.

While conversation began awkwardly with talk of black and white social customs, the party was soon laughing over the past.

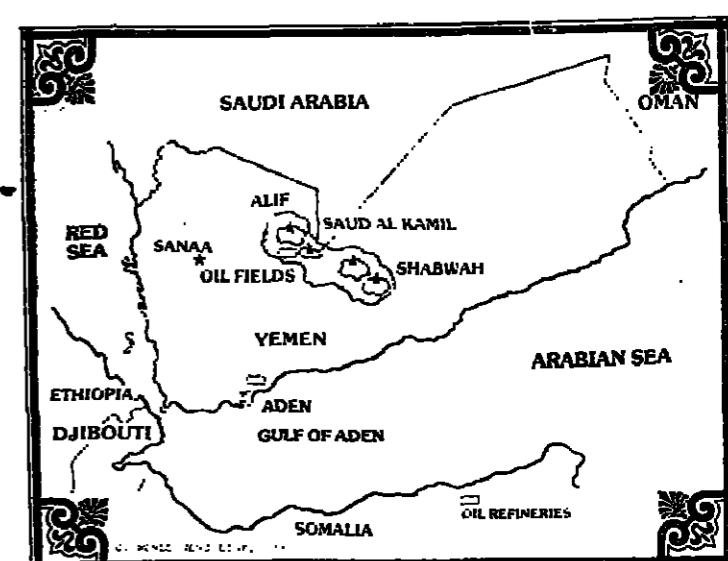
"A few years ago if you had a gathering like this you would be called a communist," said Jessie Jameson.

"And we would have been called 'sell-outs,'" said Nkosi.

In the warm afternoon sunshine, both possibilities seemed as hazy as the smoke rising from the barbecue.



With the discovery of oil, the modern world is slowly penetrating the old Kingdom of the Queen of Sheba. But craftsmen still ply their trade as they have for 2000 years.



They returned from Yemen, said Aden is drawing many potential investors. "There is a stampede of people coming down from the North to buy up shops and businesses. The three major companies that dominate the corporate world in the North are run and owned by people originally from the South. They will come back," he added.

The recent discovery of oil reserves estimated at 2 billion barrels in the area of the former border between the two Yemens bodes well for the future.

According to World Bank figures, the average income for 1988 in North Yemen was \$650 a year; in the South it was \$430. Experts say it will take two years before a major unified economic policy is forged. "We will see a Yemen that conducts a fairly united policy in terms of the outside world, but economically and politically, I think we will see the continuation of two pretty different systems for a while," said Gause.

Because of its somewhat isolated position, Yemen is unlikely to benefit from the same kind of large-scale investments from abroad promised to Eastern European nations, "but, we can hope that there will be more investment from Yemenis abroad who have kept their earnings out of the formal economy," Gause noted.

Meanwhile, most East German and Cuban military advisers have left, and about 2000 Soviet advisers remain.

Having celebrated with enthusiasm the merging of their countries, Yemenis now face the serious challenge of smoothing over fundamental differences between the secular South and the more prosperous North with its population of 9 million and its strong religious tradition.

A progressive South Yemeni leader, Ali Nasser Mohammed who was ousted by a violent coup in 1986, had initiated a series of economic reforms to free-up a certain amount of private enterprise in agriculture and fishing, but his successor returned the country to the shackles of a centrally planned socialist economy with the state in almost total control of a moribund system.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

mounting pressure from Islamic fundamentalists opposed to the secular ways of the South and from fractious tribal leaders still ruling in remote areas. How much political representation, if any, the fundamentalists, tribal leaders and other opposition forces in both the North and South will get depends on how the general elections, scheduled for 1992, are held. "It will be a much more open political atmosphere than it has ever been in the past... It has been agreed that there will be more political pluralism," Gause said.

Yemen will probably emerge as a new force in the region, if only because of the size of its population. "A united Yemen is more populous than Saudi Arabia and if it can develop its resources, even if it cannot be as wealthy, it can present itself as an alternative pole of power in the (Arab) peninsula," Gause said. Having recently completed a book on relations between Saudi Arabia and the two Yemens, Gause believes that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be less wary of a united Yemen now that Soviet influence has receded in the South.

In any case, Yemen has a lot of problems to tackle before it can flex some political muscle. Gause said. Priorities include building roads, modernising means of communications, and educating a population that shows a high ratio of illiteracy.

Although North Yemen clearly led the way in the unification process, southerners are clearly eager for a change. "There has been a total collapse of faith in the system since the 1986 coup," Mandaville said, "people are sick to death of the economic situation." But he warned, "it is going to be chaotic for a while, there is not enough skilled middle management."

Commented an Arab diplomat in Aden: "The most important thing is that people (here) no longer live in fear."

Arab officials have generally welcomed the unification. A senior Egyptian diplomat at the United Nations noted: "It was well overdue. It is a new symbol of the growing trend among Arabs to get together." He added that this would not alter the make-up of the Arab Cooperation Council set up in February 1989 between North Yemen, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

"Unlike any other country of the region, Yemen is a natural nation state, it is historically and culturally homogeneous," concluded Mandaville. "Despite numerous practical difficulties, the re-uniting of the Yemeni family after centuries can only be seen as a positive step opening the way for a new era of prosperity and harmony." — World News Link

## Yemen did it first

By Philippa Neave

NEW YORK — Months before

the two Germans started talking about unification, two Arab states — former bitter enemies — were quietly taking steps to do just that, burying the hatchet and, in the case of South Yemen, discarding the hard-line Marxist ideology that made this country the only communist Arab nation.

Watching this process initiated many months ago and that culminated in the official creation of one Yemen in May, an acute observer might have recognised an early version of the changes that were to alter so dramatically the so-called East bloc since last winter. Now there might still be a lesson to be drawn from the meshing of North and South Yemen, despite all odds and in the face of deep social, political and economic differences.

When the Islamic, pro-Western, Arab republic of (North) Yemen and the Marxist, secular People's Democratic Republic of (South) Yemen officially announced the unification of their two countries on May 21, political analysts were surprised at the speed with which the deal was made, ahead of schedule, in fact. Both nations have always considered the border between them, drawn by the British and the Ottomans in 1904, as artificially imposed, yet in their long history the two have rarely been ruled as a single entity, and previous attempts at unifying failed. This time several new factors intervened.

"The urge for unity has always been there and there has always been a genuine sense of Yemeni identity and nationalism. The issue of unity was popular and both sides of the border," commented Gregory Gause, assistant director of the Middle East Institute at New York's Columbia University. "The difference this time, is that past attempts (in 1972 and 1976) came as a result of military confrontation and one side getting the upper hand," added Gause, an expert on Yemen who teaches political science.

General Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has ruled North Yemen for 12 years was named president of

the new Republic of Yemen, while his South Yemeni counterpart Ali Salem Al Beid, secretary general of the Socialist Party, serves as vice-president. Sana'a, the former capital of the North is now the capital of the new state, while the southern capital of Aden — one of the busiest harbours in the world during the 1950s — is to be the country's commercial centre. The nation will have full control of the strategic straits of Bab Al Mandab which form the entrance from the Indian Ocean into the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

Gause and other experts agree that deep changes in the Soviet Union's foreign policy and its decreasing support for allies around the world, including South Yemen, were a key factor in the unification process. "If the Soviets really wanted to stay in South Yemen and wanted to do a lot there, we would not have seen this unity," said Gause.

Soviet presence, military and otherwise, in South Yemen had decreased steadily since 1986, when a civil war killed an estimated 10,000 people and caused an outpouring of refugees into the North. Under a friendship agreement the Soviets maintained up to 18,000 troops in the country and had built air, radar and naval stations. South Yemen also was home to a squadron of the Soviet Navy and air and missile units. In addition, East German advisers set up a feared secret police force. Repression and the ban of all religious activities — including the closure of hundreds of mosques — stifled dissent, but the regime sent an estimated 40,000 Yemenis to scores of concentration camps.

"The USSR has had a large naval and air facility. It is the anchor of the Soviet naval route in the Indian ocean, but with the changes in the USSR, in its priorities and military strategy, I am not sure it is still a major consideration," Gause said. Although the USSR is likely to want to retain some port rights in Aden, one of its major activities there — to supply the besieged communist regime of Colonel Mengistu in nearby Ethiopia — has already slowed to a trickle.

Meanwhile, most East German and Cuban military advisers have left, and about 2000 Soviet advisers remain.

Having celebrated with enthusiasm the merging of their countries, Yemenis now face the serious challenge of smoothing over fundamental differences between the secular South and the more prosperous North with its population of 9 million and its strong religious tradition.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is talk of restoring Aden as a free port," said Gause "but major refurbishment and capital improvements are needed."

"Aden could become like Hong Kong," noted John Mandaville, professor of Middle Eastern History at Portland State University and president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies. Mandaville, who recently

intervened.

Yet the South is to be the economic focus of the new Republic of Yemen with the port of Aden as its core. "There is

## Edberg wins the Wimbledon singles title

By Brian Creighton  
Reuter

LONDON — Stefan Edberg won the Wimbledon men's singles title for the second time Sunday, starting defeat in the face before beating off a determined fight back by defending champion Boris Becker.

The 24-year-old Swede was 3-1 down in the final set but then broke the West German twice to win a glorious battle 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 3-6, 6-4 in two minutes under three hours.

For two sets Edberg tormented the West German with slow-balling tactics that the 22-year-old Becker, seeking his fourth title in six years, could not come to grips with.

Edberg hit soft, low returns which Becker invariably volleyed into the net or out of court. After two sets he looked thoroughly demoralised.

It was reminiscent of the 1975 final when American Arthur Ashe used the same ploy to defeat defending champion Jimmy Connors of the United States to capture the title against all the odds.

But Edberg, who lost to Beck-

er in three sets last year's final after beating him in the 1988 final, could not sustain his brilliance and the West German clawed his way back into the match.

When he drew level after four sets, the tide had swung his way.

Once he had broken Edberg to lead 3-1 in the final set the Wimbledon crown seemed certain to remain on his head. But Edberg, helped by some wayward volleying from the German, immediately broke back.

Then at 4-4 he broke Becker again with a devastating backhand lob to the corner that his opponent could only stand and watch.

Serving for the match Edberg got to 40-15 and two championship points. Becker saved the first with a service return but Edberg's next service shot high into the air off the frame of Becker's racket to drop wide of the sideline and give the Swede the match.

After raising his arms in triumph Edberg stripped off his shirt and buried it into the crowd.

It was the first time for almost 100 years that the same two men had played the final three years in

a row. Wilfred Baddeley of Britain and Josina Fim of Ireland met in four successive finals from 1891 to 1894.

Becker, who became the youngest champion and the first unseeded winner when he won for the first time in 1985 at the age of 17, collected his second title in 1986 and his third last year.

Edberg took the first set in 28 minutes, quickly putting behind him the memory of last year's final in which he lost the first set without taking a game.

Each man held his first service well but Edberg struck in the third game. A poor volley from Becker and three sparkling Edberg returns produced the first break of the match.

Two games later, Edberg broke Becker again to take a 4-1 lead. The second set was identical, Edberg again breaking Becker in the third and fifth games.

In the third game, Edberg forced another low volleying mistake from Becker before the German double-faulted with a feeble second serve to hand Edberg two game points.

Edberg seized the first with a magnificent backhand lob which

dropped on the baseline. Two games later he broke Becker to love.

Becker, showing just why he is a champion, took the third set after saving a break point in the first game with a low volley off the sort of return that had been giving him so much trouble.

Taking heart from that, he held serve then broke Edberg for the first time in the second game.

Giving Edberg a dose of his own medicine, Becker hit a soft low service return that the Swede netted, then his favourite cross court return from the forehand side gave him three game points.

Edberg saved two but Becker won the third, blasting a backhand return crosscourt past the incoming Edberg on a second serve.

In the fourth set, Edberg saved three break points from 0-40 in the first game and then held a point to break Becker's serve in the second.

But the Swede dropped his serve in the next game, double faulting for the third time in the match at 30-all, and Becker again broke through in the ninth game to send the match into the fifth set decider.

In the fifth game, Shilton

retires from international soccer

BARI (R) — England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, who holds the world record for caps, retired from international soccer after his team's World Cup defeat in the third place playoff Saturday.

"There are three or four good young goalkeepers coming along and it is time now for them to have their chance," said Shilton, at 40 the oldest player in the World Cup finals.

Shilton, who made his 125th appearance for England in Saturday's 2-1 loss to Italy, said he would continue playing for his English club Derby County for at least another two years.

"I love playing football and while I can continue playing at the top I will do so," he said.

Shilton said his decision had been made before the World Cup finals where England have had their best showing for 24 years.

"It would have been a dream come true to win the tournament but even if we had I would have made the same decision because the time is right now," said Shilton.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

"He is one of the greatest goalkeepers we have ever seen and for me I've not seen a better goalkeeper in this tournament than Peter Shilton," said Robson.

The manager, who has had an often stormy relationship with the media, added with a smile: "It is nice for me that he felt he should go at the same time but I don't expect we will both be missed."

During the month-long finals, Shilton passed Northern Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings' record of 119 international appearances but saw a record of his own — for keeping a clean sheet for 501 minutes during the later stages of the 1982 World Cup and the early part of the 1986 event — fall to Italy's Walter Zenga.

Unfortunately, his last appearance for England was marred by an error which led to Italy's opening goal.

Shilton was unaware that striker Roberto Baggio was lurking behind him as he casually cleared a back pass. The Italian raced in to rob the keeper and, after a one-two with Salvatore Schillaci, scored as Shilton was left stranded out of goal.

England Manager Bobby Robson, who is also leaving the side to go to Dutch club PSV Eindhoven, paid tribute to his goalkeeper, who was made captain for the night Saturday in the

absence of the injured Bryan Robson and his usual stand-in Terry Butcher.

## Economy

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1994

## Renault bids for full control of Mack Trucks

PARIS (R) — French state-owned motor group Renault, already saddled with heavy debts of its own, has said it would offer almost \$100 million to acquire full control of loss-making Mack Trucks Inc. in the United States.

Jean-Pierre Capron, head of Renault's truck division, told a news conference he was determined to turn Mack around in three years and could do that more easily if Renault had full control.

Mack, which is already 45 per cent owned by Renault, has not said if it supports the French bid.

The group, which has about one eighth of the U.S. market, said separately that it expected a first half net loss of about \$90 million.

Capron said: "This is a strategic operation, because in the long term it is important for Renault to be present on both sides of the Atlantic with similar market shares."

Renault, which earlier this year signed a wide-ranging alliance with Sweden's Volvo A.B., has about 12 per cent of the European truck market.

Capron said that it would have been more convenient for Renault to sell its stake in Mack but that it did not want to lose its 13 per cent share of the U.S. truck market.

Renault, in difficulty for many years, has turned around recently and last year reported profits of 9.3 billion francs (\$1.69 billion).

But it continues to carry a

heavy debt load — at the end of 1989 it totalled 17.6 billion francs (\$3.2 billion).

In May the Brussels-based European Commission, which acts as the watchdog on industrial competition in the European Community, ordered Renault to pay back more than one quarter of the 12 billion francs in state aid it had received over the last six years.

France also agreed to change Renault's protected "Regie" status, making it liable to bankruptcy like any other firm.

Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault, a family-owned company until the end of World War II was nationalised after France was liberated in 1945 because the Renault family was accused of collaborating with the Nazis.

Mack, based in Allentown, Pennsylvania, said it had taken no position on the Renault bid.

The U.S. company has been in financial difficulties for the last two years, hit hard by a downturn in its domestic truck industry which started just as Mack spent heavily to expand its output.

Renault said it would pay \$6 a share for the Mack shares. Mack shares rose \$1.25 to \$6.50 on New York's over-the-counter market after the bid, which Renault said it was making because of Mack's poor financial situation.

The offer, which will expire Aug. 8, covers 16.48 million shares and will cost Renault about \$98.9 million.

## Stock brokerage to pay record fine to NYSE

NEW YORK (AP) — The brokerage house of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. has agreed to pay the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) a record \$500,000 fine to settle allegations that it violated exchange rules in buying E.F. Hutton and Co. stock in 1986, the exchange has said.

Shearson agreed to pay the fine without admitting or denying wrongdoing, the NYSE said.

Shearson acquired a 4.9 per cent stake in Hutton in 1986, then sold the shares that October after the troubled brokerage's management rejected a Shearson takeover offer. The next day, Hutton announced publicly that it was not engaged in any acquisition discussions with any party, causing Hutton's stock price to plunge in heavy trading.

"We determined to settle now rather than go through protracted litigation," said Mike O'Neill, a vice president and spokesman for Shearson, whose majority owner is American Express Co.

member must announce when it is buying shares for its own account. The rules also require that orders from the public to purchase stock in the same company take priority over a broker's order for its own account.

The NYSE said in its disciplinary action that "on at least three occasions, the Shearson floor broker failed to yield priority to public orders for purchases of shares of Hutton."

The exchange also criticised the manner in which Shearson sold its Hutton stake.

Shearson sold a third of its stake on Oct. 15, 1986, the same day Hutton management privately rejected Shearson's takeover offer. The next day, Hutton announced publicly that it was not engaged in any acquisition discussions with any party, causing Hutton's stock price to plunge in heavy trading.

"We determined to settle now rather than go through protracted litigation," said Mike O'Neill, a vice president and spokesman for Shearson, whose majority owner is American Express Co.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, July 8, 1990

Central Bank official rates

|                | Buy    | Sell   |                                    |
|----------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|
| U.S. dollar    | 655.0  | 669.0  | French franc 120.6                 |
| Pound Sterling | 1157.4 | 1194.5 | Japanese yen (for 100) 438.3 440.9 |
| Deutschmark    | 402.4  | 404.8  | Dutch guilder 357.3 359.4          |
| Swiss franc    | 475.6  | 473.5  | Swedish crown 111.1 111.8          |
|                |        |        | Italian lira (for 100) 54.9 55.2   |
|                |        |        | Belgian franc (for 10) 196.5 197.7 |

## APARTMENT OR SEMI-VILLA WANTED FOR RENT

A foreigner requires a furnished apartment of 3 bedrooms with telephone, independent heating system and fully equipped kitchen, dishwasher, refrigerator, oven, washing machine etc.

Located preferably between 3rd and 5th Circle

Contact Mr. Issa at 647548 from 09:00 till 18:00 on Monday to Thursday.

Cinema Tel: 625155  
RAINBOW

## 1) PICASSO TRIGGER

At 3:30 - 6:30

## 2) BEVERLY HILLS

At 8:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 677420  
CONCORD

Dureid Lahham /  
Madeline Taber  
In  
KAFROUN

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

## Egypt inches closer to elusive IMF accord

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is inching ever closer to accord with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on economic reform, but Western economists say it will need to take tougher action before a deal is clinched.

After two years of bargaining, Cairo has begun in the last two months to bite the bullet.

In spite of the risk of public wrath it sharply raised prices on a broad range of consumer goods to cut a gaping budget deficit — a key IMF demand — and moved to reform its interest rate structure and the exchange rate for the pound.

Five IMF negotiators spent two weeks in Cairo last month and according to Western sources took an Egyptian proposal back to Washington for further study.

"They left more than cautiously optimistic," said a Western economist. "But the pressure is still on Egypt to press forward."

An IMF accord would lead to the rescheduling of some of Egypt's \$30 billion of debt and the release of new credits, including a \$300 million structural adjustment loan from the World Bank.

One economist told Reuters the Egyptian government, on the final day of talks, handed the IMF delegation a proposal for a letter of intent that would be the basis for a final accord.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency last week quoted an economy official as saying a new IMF team would be back before the end of July. But an IMF source said it was unlikely one would

arrive so soon.

A Western economist said if everything went well, specialised negotiating teams could be back in the country by August to discuss topics such as interest and exchange rates, the deficit and social policies.

A more powerful team would then come to negotiate the letter of intent by September by the earliest.

He said Egypt's huge budget deficit remained the biggest sticking point before an accord could be finalised.

In a 1987 agreement the Egyptians had promised to reduce their budget deficit to around 11 to 12 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) from around 15 per cent.

It is unclear how closely the target was met, partly because the two sides hotly dispute the way GDP should be calculated, he said.

Because of this IMF has switched to an absolute figure. It is now asking Egypt to decrease its deficit by 30 per cent, or around two billion pounds (\$750 million), from what was suggested in the 1990/91 budget, the economist said. The fiscal year began July 1.

He said the government has been printing money to finance its deficit and, because of this, the IMF has predicted that inflation would soar to 60 or 70 per cent next year if it kept at its present level.

Economists think the government has gone about as far as it can on cutting food subsidies and that there is little scope elsewhere

for reducing government expenditure.

The emphasis instead is now on raising revenue. Cairo has been increasing fees on government services and more can be expected in the future. But still the revenue from this is tiny compared to what is needed.

A sales tax has been proposed, but economists say collection would be a bureaucratic nightmare.

Instead they said the IMF has come to the conclusion that perhaps the quickest and most practical means of deficit cutting would be to increase Egypt's grossly undervalued energy prices.

Egypt has already agreed with the World Bank to increase energy prices gradually to reach world levels by 1992, but the IMF wants it to move even more quickly.

Economists expect step-by-step increases over the next year of electricity rates and oil, diesel and petrol prices.

They said it was unlikely the Egyptians would move much more on the exchange rate for the pound.

Egypt is suggesting the official exchange rate of around 2.70 pounds to the dollar be devalued by three or four per cent to around what it is trading on the free market in Port Said's free trade zone.

But they said there was room for movement on interest rates.

The IMF will probably insist that Egypt stop its practice of lending at different rates to different sectors of the economy.

## Craxi points to 'peace dividends'

GENEVA (AP) — A U.N.-commissioned report Saturday urged the seven leading industrial nations to take new steps to ease the Third World debt burden when their heads of state meet Monday.

The report also pressed for

special efforts by the Western governments to help Eastern Europe overcome its debt so the former Soviet Bloc countries can move rapidly toward market economies "without incurring social troubles."

The survey, prepared for U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar by former Italian prime minister Bettino Craxi, urged the seven "to continue on the road" toward greater Third World debt relief.

A report summary warned of "a deficit of will to carry out financial innovation and joint actions at a time when we can reap the greatest benefits from the peace dividends."

Efforts toward erasing the

Third World's \$1.2 trillion debt would go beyond a 1989 proposal by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, the report said.

It urged Western governments to pump more funds into the plan and suggested new financing methods to spur the economies of indebted developing nations.

The Brady plan endorsed efforts by Western commercial banks to cancel part of the \$400 billion they are owed by the largest debtors such as Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil. It called on the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to help provide guarantees for the remaining debt owed by poor countries and also recognised that indebted countries need new money.

But underfunding "does not allow the desired cuts at the desired rapid pace nor attract the desired amount of new money in countries subjected to this plan," Craxi said.

The report cited rising interest rates in industrial countries as a crucial factor in the continuing debt crisis.

It urged other top industrial nations to follow Japan's lead in launching a "sweeping recycling plan" providing new money at highly preferential rates to developing countries and stocking up the Brady plan.

## Jordan and Yemen consider setting up joint glass factory

By Jourmanna Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian and Yemeni private sectors are seriously considering a proposal to set up a joint venture glass factory, and definite shape is expected to be given to the project during a meeting to be held in Amman this week.

estimated capital or the equity distribution of the project, which if sited in Jordan will be built in the south, where most raw materials are easily available.

He said present plans call for a total production of 20,000 tonnes of glassware, including containers for water and soft drinks, bottles for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics and housewares.

According to Obeid, the production in the initial years would go exclusively to the Yemeni and Jordanian markets with possibilities to export to the Arab markets at a later stage.

The plant, which is expected to be semi-electronic, will employ about 200 to 250 people, according to Obeid.

"This project has a lot of economic benefits for the Jordanian and Yemeni parties," Obeid told the Jordan Times. A joint committee entrusted with implementing the project is headed by Obeid on the Jordanian side and by Yousef Abed Al Wadood for Yemen.

The committee has already held several meetings, including one in Sanaa last month.

**Jordan Times**  
Tel: 667171

## FOR RENT

First floor for rent: 300 square metres area, independent central heating. Good location in Jabal Al Hussein, Al Razi Street, opposite Holy Land Insurance Company.

Annual rent: JD 5,000

For more information call 661657

## BIG SALE

at  
VANITY  
STORES

"VANITY" announces a big sale on all summer clothing, from the most famous world fabrics and European costumes houses.

## Discount ranges between 10% - 30%

We have just received new summer clothing. Come and see for yourself. We also have silk and cotton clothing. Prices for metre starts from JD 1.5.

**Shukri Batshone and Sons Company**

Prince Mohammad St. Tel. 622049 Amman

You are welcome

## FLAT FOR RENT

Second floor flat in a modern building with deluxe finishing. Consists of 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge, guest room, spacious kitchen and maid room.

Rent to be paid annually and let can be with or without furniture.

Call tel: 664256

## ENGLISH TYPIST REQUIRED

The Regional Office of an International firm is looking for a skillful and dependable English typist with sufficient experience. The salary offered will be commensurate with qualifications. Please apply personally (or by mail) with certificates to:

**TMP AGENTS**,  
AMMAN COMMERCIAL CENTER, 8TH FLOOR,  
ABDALI, AMMAN.  
(P. O. Box 921100 Amman, Jordan)

Beginners please abstain.

## CAR FOR SALE

Unused car, Honda Accord EXR 1989, full options, distance close to 6,000 km. Duty unpaid. Colour chateau red metallic.

Please call 773328 from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. and tel. 811674 from 7-10 p.m. Mr. Jamal

## MODERN DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

First floor over the garage, two bedrooms, two baths, sitting room, salon, dining room, spacious kitchen, wide veranda, lift, central heating, 24 hours hot water and telephone.

Location: Shmeisani beside the Red

